a laser optically connected to the optical fiber at the proximal end of the endoscope to irradiate an object to be imaged; and

a computer having a memory device that is connected to the sensor, the memory device storing an electronic representation of the detected radiation.

20.   (Amended) The Raman endoscope of Claim 15 [further comprising a] wherein the filter [system that filters light directed] directs light onto the sensor [that], the filter selectively [transmits] transmitting light having one or more frequencies selected from the group consisting of 700 cm^{-1} and 1440 cm^{-1}.

29.   (Twice Amended) A method of endoscopic imaging comprising:

providing a sensor array on a distal end of an endoscope, a filter on the distal end of the endoscope the endoscope having a fiber optic cable extending from a proximal end of the endoscope to the distal end, the proximal end of the fiber optic cable being optically coupled to a radiation source;

positioning the distal end of the endoscope adjacent to tissue to be examined;

irradiating a region of interest on the tissue with radiation from the radiation source that is delivered through the fiber optic cable;

sensing endogenous fluorescence or Raman scattered light returning to the distal end of the endoscope with the sensor array in response to the irradiation of the region of interest with the radiation, the returning light being directed onto the sensor array at the distal end of the endoscope with a lens;

generating an electronic representation of the region of interest with the sensor array; and

storing the representation in a computer electronic memory.

REMARKS

With respect to the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103, the prior art fails to disclose or suggest the use of a distally mounted imaging sensor to measure either Raman scattered light or endogenous fluorescence. Additionally, the previous Office Action indicated that although the application does, in fact, describe the measurement of endogenous fluorescence, the Action